- 1. Pteropeds (wing-footed); furnished with organs only for swimming and sailing.
- 2. Gastropods (belly-footed); body straight, never spirally convolved; a muscular foot for creeping under the belly.
- 3. Trachelipods (neck-footed); greatest part of the body spirally convolved, always inhabiting a spirivalve shell: foot free, attached to the neck, formed for creeping.



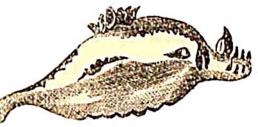


Cliodites fusiformis.

4. Heteropods (diverse-footed); no coronet of arms; no subventral, or subjugular foot; fins, one or more, not disposed in pairs.*

As the Cephalopods, forming Lamarck's fourth Order, may be regarded rather as constituting a larger division or Sub-class of the Molluscans, than an Order, I shall consider them in a separate chapter.

Fig. 40.



Polycera capensis.

1. Proceeding from one of the above Orders to another, I shall select such individuals belonging to it as appear to exemplify the great attributes of their Creator, either in their structure, forms, habits, or instincts. The animals of the *first* Order, like the long celebrated Argonaut and Nautilus, enliven the surface of the ocean in fine weather, where they steer their little barks through, between, and over its fluctuating waves, and spread their membranous sails to the soft breathing of the zephyrs.

One of the most noted animals of the tribe is known by the appellation of the Boreal Clio, which, like the jelly-fish, has a gelatinous body, is defended by no shell, and affords food to the whales and other fishes, as well as to the sea-birds. This animal is abundant in places that suit it,